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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/812,223	03/19/2001	Patrick D. Lincoln	SRI/4272-2	9470

7590

08/26/2004

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EXAMINER

BOUTAH, ALINA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2143

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/812,223

Applicant(s)

LINCOLN ET AL.

Examiner

Alina N Boutah

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 March 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 3/19/01 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 9, 10, 23 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "the business method" in the preamble. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 10, 23 and 35 recite the limitation "the GZIP compression utility" in the claims. There are insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,175,856 issued to Riddle in view of USPN 6,421,726 issued to Kenner et al. (hereby referred to as Kenner).

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Regarding claim 1, Riddle teaches a method for efficiently delivering copies of a customer's electronic file across a client-server computer network, comprising:

compressing the file using a compression codec as a further component of the service (col. 7, lines 6-12);

receiving, by a selected one of the servers, a network request for the file from a requesting client, the request specifying a list of recognized file encoding schemes including the compression codec (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2); and

responding to the network request by transmitting the compressed file over the network from the selected server to the requesting client (col. 7, lines 6-12).

However, Riddle fails to explicitly teach hosting copies of the customer's file at a plurality of servers as a component of a service. Kenner teaches hosting copies of the customer's file at a plurality of servers as a component of a service (figure 1; col. 5, line 63 to col. 6, line 12). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to host copies of the customer's file at a plurality of servers as a component of a service in order to distribute the files in the network, therefore providing improved performance and reducing network congestion (col. 6, lines 12-14).

Regarding claim 2, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed dynamically in response to the network request as a further component of the service (title, claim 13).

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Regarding claim 3, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed in advance of the network request as a further component of the service (col. 1, line 58 to col. 2, line 3).

Regarding claim 4, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed by compressing one or more copies of the file at one or more of the servers as a further component of the service (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 5, Kenner teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed by first compressing the file, and subsequently distributing copies of the compressed file to the plurality of servers as a further component of the service (figure 1; col. 5, line 63 to col. 6, line 12).

Regarding claim 6, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein compressing the file is performed at least partly depending upon the file type of the file as a further component of the service (col. 9, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 7, Riddle teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the compression codec is substantially lossless (col. 2, lines 46-49).

Regarding claim 8, Riddle teaches the method of claim 7, wherein compressing further includes removing file data that does not substantively affect display of the compressed file by a

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standard browser of the client as a further component of the service (claim 5).

Regarding claim 9, although Riddle and Kenner fail to explicitly teach the business method of claim 8, wherein removing file data includes removing data selected from the group comprising source code comments and extra blank characters, it is well known in programming art that source code comments and blank characters are removed from a file in order to avoid redundancy, therefore the file is compressed.

Regarding claim 10, although Riddle and Kenner fail to explicitly teach the method of claim 7, wherein the compression codec is embodied in the GZIP compression utility, it is well known in the art that compression codecs are embodied in many conventional compression utility, GZIP being one example of such utility.

Regarding claim 11, Kenner teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising selecting the selected one of the servers to handle the request at least partly based upon one or more criteria indicating a relative quality of connectivity between the selected server and the requesting client, as a further component of the service (col. 17, lines 31-37).

Regarding claim 12, Kenner teaches the method of claim 11, wherein the connectivity criteria are selected from the group comprising geographical distance, topological distance, bandwidth, latency, jitter, financial cost, and political boundaries (col. 3, lines 18-28).

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Regarding claim 13, Kenner teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the network is the Internet and the network request is an HTTP protocol request (col. 3, lines 46-47).

Regarding claim 14, Riddle teaches a method for transmitting compressed data from a hosting server to a requesting client across a computer network, comprising:

receiving a network request from the client for a file, the request specifying a list of acceptable encoding schemes (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2);

dynamically compressing the file using a substantially lossless compression codec, in response to the network request, the compression codec being one of the acceptable encoding schemes (col. 7, lines 6-12); and

transmitting the compressed file from the hosting server to the client via the network in fulfillment of the request (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 15, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14 further comprising dynamically generating the requested file in response to the network request (title, claim 13).

Regarding claim 16, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14 wherein dynamically compressing is performed at least partly depending upon a file type of the requested file (col. 9, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 17, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14 wherein receiving the

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network request is performed by the hosting server (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 18, Kenner teaches the method of claim 14 wherein the hosting server is one of a plurality of content delivery servers, each of the servers hosting a copy of the file (figure 1).

Regarding claim 19, Kenner teaches the method of claim 18, wherein the hosting server is selected to receive the network request at least partly based upon one or more criteria of connectivity between the hosting server and the requesting client (col. 17, lines 31-37).

Regarding claim 20, Kenner teaches the method of claim 19, wherein the connectivity criteria are selected from a group comprising geographical distance, topological distance, bandwidth, latency, jitter, financial cost, and political boundaries (col. 3, lines 18-28).

Regarding claim 21, Riddle teaches the method of claim 14, wherein dynamically compressing further includes removing file data that does not substantively affect display of the compressed file by a standard browser of the client (claim 5).

Regarding claim 22, although Riddle and Kenner fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 21, wherein removing file data includes removing data selected from the group comprising source code comments and extra blank characters, it is well known in programming art that source code comments and blank characters are removed from a file in order to avoid

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redundancy, therefore the file is compressed.

Regarding claim 23, although Riddle and Kenner fail to teach the method of claim 14, wherein the substantially lossless compression codec is embodied in the GZIP compression utility, it is well known in the art that compression codecs are embodied in many conventional compression utility, GZIP being one example of such utility.

Regarding claim 24, Kenner teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the network is the Internet and the network request is an HTTP protocol request (col. 3, lines 46-47).

Regarding claim 25, although Riddle and Kenner do not explicitly teach the method of claim 14, wherein the requesting client includes a light wireless client, it is well known in the art of networking computer that a requesting client can be wired or wireless. Regardless of whether the client is wired or wireless, the method still performs the same way to teach substantially the same result.

Regarding claim 26, Riddle teaches a system for transmitting compressed data to a requesting client across a computer network, in response to a network request from the client for a file, the request specifying a list of acceptable encoding schemes, the system comprising:

a proxy server, operable to receive the network request from the client and, in response to said request, to generate a modified request for a version of the file that is compressed in

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accordance with a substantially lossless compression codec, the compression codec being one of the acceptable encoding schemes (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2);

a hosting server, being configured to transmit, in response to the modified request, the compressed version of the file to the client via the network in fulfillment of the request (col. 7, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 27, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the modified request specifies a modified file name with an extension that identifies the compression codec (col. 9, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 28, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the proxy server is further operable to generate one or more additional modified requests, each of said requests corresponding to a different one of the acceptable encoding schemes for the file (col. 9, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 29, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the proxy server is operable to forward the modified request to the hosting server (figure 6; col. 7, line 61 to col. 8, line 2).

Regarding claim 30, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the compressed version of the file is created dynamically in response to the network request (title, claim 13).

Regarding claim 31, Riddle teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the compressed version of the file is created in advance of the network request (col. 1, line 58 to col. 2, line 3).

Regarding claim 32, Kenner teaches the system of claim 26 wherein the hosting server is one of a plurality of content delivery servers, each of the servers hosting a copy of the file (figure 1).

Regarding claim 33, Kenner teaches the system of claim 32, wherein the hosting server is selected to transmit the compressed file at least partly based upon one or more criteria of connectivity between the hosting server and the requesting client (col. 17, lines 31-37).

Regarding claim 34, Kenner teaches the system of claim 33, wherein the connectivity criteria are selected from a group comprising geographical distance, topological distance, bandwidth, latency, jitter, financial cost, and political boundaries (col. 3, lines 18-28).

Regarding claim 26, although Riddle and Kenner fail to teach the method of claim 34, wherein the substantially lossless compression codec is embodied in the GZIP compression utility, it is well known in the art that compression codecs are embodied in many conventional compression utility, GZIP being one example of such utility.

Regarding claim 36, Kenner teaches the system of claim 26, wherein the network is the Internet and the network request is an HTTP protocol request (col. 3, lines 46-47).

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

1. USPN 5,485,526 issued to Tobin.
2. USPN 5,126,739 issued to Whiting et al.
3. USPN 6,728,785 issued to Jungck.
4. USPN 6,292,840 issued to Blomfield-Brown et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alina N Boutah whose telephone number is (703) 305-5104. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (9:00 am-7:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on (703) 308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

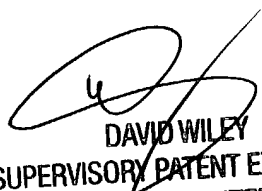
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ANS

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